

CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
 CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Yugoslavia
 SUBJECT Biographical - Political
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers
 WHERE PUBLISHED Ljubljana; Belgrade; Novi Sad; Skoplje
 DATE PUBLISHED 6 - 12 Feb 1950
 LANGUAGE Slovenian; Serbo-Croatian; Macedonian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950

DATE DIST. 9 Apr 1950

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

NEW MINISTERS APPOINTED

NEW MINISTERS IN SLOVENIA -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 36, 10 Feb 50; No 37 11 Feb 50

Stane Kavcic, new Minister of Industry for Slovenia, was born in 1919 in Ljubljana, but lived in Borovnica near Vrhnika. At 16 he became a factory worker. He organized a strike at 18, and lost his job. He worked in different stone quarries until 1940, when he joined the army. During his military career he was active in the cultural, political, and labor union fields in the Vzajemnost Cultural Labor Organization. After the fall of prewar Yugoslavia, he organized a liberation movement in his home district. He participated in the organizational preparations for the Partisan onslaught on the Preser Bridge. He became a member of the Communist Party of Slovenia's Oblast Committee for Vrhnika.

In 1943, Kavcic was nominated secretary of the PK /Provincial/Political Committee of the SKOJ (Communist Youth of Yugoslavia) for Slovenia. At the end of 1943 he became a member of the Central Committee of the SKOJ. He participated in the First Congress of the USAOJ held at Drvar and was named chairman. In December 1945, he became the Organizational Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia and member of the Politburo of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia.

Kavcic is a candidate /i.e., alternate member/ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. On 9 February 1950 he was relieved of his duties as Vice-Premier of the Presidium of the People's Skupstina of Slovenia and appointed Minister of Industry for Slovenia.

Franc Popit new Minister of Mines for Slovenia, was born on 3 August 1921 at Vrhnika. He attended the Gimnazija (secondary school) in Ljubljana until 1940, after which he was barred from all the schools in Yugoslavia because of Communist activities. He was illegally active in the SKOJ Council of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, in the "Slovenska Mladina" (Slovenian Youth), in the national defense club of the Gimnazija, in the organization of farm boys and girls, and in the federation of the working people. In 1940, he became a member of the Communist Party. In 1941 he became one of the organizers of the People's Liberation struggle in the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION				CONFIDENTIAL			
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB		DISTRIBUTION			
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI					

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

vicinity of Vrhnika. He was also secretary of the Srez committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia for the Notranjsko (internal) region, secretary of the commissariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia for the Notranjsko region, and finally member of the Control Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia. Popit later became commissar of the Notranjsko operational zone, from which he was transferred to the Department for the Building of the People's Power. At the Kocevje assembly he was elected a member of SNOS /unidentified/ and in December 1945 he became secretary of the Srez Council of the Liberation Front of Celje. At present he is president of the Farmers' Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia. At the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Slovenia he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia. On 9 February 1950, he was relieved of his duties as General Secretary of the Government of Slovenia and was appointed Minister of Mines for Slovenia.

Janko Smole, newly appointed president of the Planning Commission for Slovenia, was born in 1921 in Ljubljana. He was active on the Slovenska Mladina, a student magazine, and in the Vzajemnost cultural labor organization. At the beginning of the occupation he was one of the organizers of the Liberation Front and a member of the SKOJ Council of the Communist Organization of Yugoslavia at Ljubljana University. From 1942 on he was imprisoned in Ljubljana and in Italian prisons. He joined the Partisans on his return to Yugoslavia in 1944. In the People's Army of Liberation he was chief of the Propaganda Section of the 7th Corps and later a member of the Agitprop of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia. After the liberation, he was secretary of the Agitprop of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia, and later became Vice-President of the Planning Commission of Slovenia.

Engr Milos Brelih, newly appointed Minister of Electrical Economy for Slovenia, was born in 1916 in Trebnje. He was active in the Sokol organization. Until the fall of 1941, he was a member of the Liberation Front for Beograd Srez. Later he was put in charge of radio technology in the Liberation Front. He organized a propaganda radio transmitter of the Liberation Front. In 1942, he joined the People's Army of Liberation and was assigned to the radio technical section. From the beginning of 1944 he was an instructor of radio technology in the officers' school of the General Staff of the People's Army of Liberation and POS /unidentified/. In September 1944 he became chief of the Communications Section of the General Staff.

After the liberation Brelih became superintendent of the automobile factory in Maribor, and later director of the Office for Expediting Production of the Planning Commission of Yugoslavia.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS 5 KEY AIDES -- Borba, No 34, 9 Feb 50

Antun Biber, recently appointed chairman of the Committee for Coal, was born on 13 May 1910 in the village of Podturen, in Cakovec Srez, Croatia. He went to Zagreb in 1930 and became a member of the MRS /a labor-union organization/ in 1932. In 1939, he became a member of the Communist Party and in 1940 a member of the First Regional Committee in Zagreb. In 1941, he became political secretary of that committee and member of the City Committee of Zagreb. In 1943, he became political secretary of the party for Zagreb Oblast; in 1945, he became a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Croatia, and in the beginning of 1946 organizational secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Croatia. At the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia he was elected member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, and at the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Croatia became a member of the Politburo and organizational secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Croatia.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

At the second meeting of the AVNOJ (Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation), Biber was elected a member of the AVNOJ and in 1946 was elected People's Deputy of Čakovec to the Sabor (Assembly) of Croatia. He is a member of the Plenum of the Federal Council of the People's Front of Yugoslavia and of the Executive Council of the People's Front of Croatia.

Strahil Gigov, recently appointed chairman of the Committee for Nonmetallic Ores, was born in 1909 in Titov Veles. He trained to be a metal worker and entered the ranks of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1928. In 1934, he was imprisoned for 3 years in Sremska Mitrovica. As a member of the Territorial Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia for Macedonia, he was one of the prewar leaders of the party organization in Macedonia. After the downfall of prewar Yugoslavia, he was also one of the organizers of the People's Uprising in Macedonia, in the capacity of a member of the General Staff of the People's Army of Liberation of Macedonia. He was sentenced to death several times by the Fascist occupation authorities. In 1943, he became a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia.

At the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, Gigov was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. At the First Congress of the Communist Party of Macedonia he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia, which elected him a member of the Politburo.

Veljko Micunovic, recently appointed General Director for Metallurgy, was born in 1916 in the village of Velestov in Cetinje Srez. He was one of the leaders of progressive students at Belgrade University, where he studied law. In 1934, he became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

Micunovic participated in the preparation for the uprising in Cetinje and Boka Kotorska Srez in Montenegro. After the uprising broke out, he became Commissar of the Lovcen Partisan detachment, and in 1942 was elected a member of the Territorial Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia for Montenegro. After the liberation, he became chief of the Section for the Protection of the People for Montenegro. In 1945, he became Chief of the Section for the Protection of the People for Belgrade, and in 1946 he became assistant to the Minister of Internal Affairs of Yugoslavia.

At the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia he was elected a candidate for membership in the party's Central Committee. At the initial congress of the Central Committee of Montenegro he was elected to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Montenegro.

Micunovic holds the rank of General-Lajtnant.

Milka Minic, recently appointed General Director for the Production and Processing of Petroleum, was born in 1915 in Cacak. She received her degree from the Philosophical Faculty in Belgrade. Before the war she was employed in Krusevac and in Valjevo. She became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1938. At the beginning of the war she participated in the People's Liberation Movement as a leader in the field and in the army.

After the liberation, she became secretary of the District Committee of the Communist Party of Serbia in Sabac, and later organizational secretary of the City Committee of Belgrade. She was a minister in the government of Serbia and chairman of the State Control Commission of Serbia. She is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Serbia.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

SERBIA APPOINTS NEW EDUCATION MINISTER -- Slobodna Vojvodina, No 1646, 6 Feb 50

Djurica Jojkic, who recently was appointed Minister of Education for Serbia, was born on 25 April 1914 in Turija in Becej Srez. He received a law degree from Belgrade University in 1940. He joined the Communist Party in 1939. During the war he was active for the party in the Backa. In 1943, he became a member of the Oblast Committee of the Communist Party for the Backa and the Baranja. After the liberation, he was assistant to the Commanding Officer of the Military Oblast Administration for the Backa and the Baranja until February 1945. After the Military Administration was disbanded, he became secretary of the District Committee for the Novi Sad District and secretary of the District People's Council of Novi Sad. After the District Council was disbanded, he became secretary of the City Committee for Novi Sad and secretary of the City People's Council. He held these positions until June 1947. During this period he became a member of the PK [Provincial/Political? Committee] of the Communist Party of Serbia for the Vojvodina.

In July 1947, Jojkic assumed the duties of Chief of the Agitprop of the PK. In December 1947, he attended the "Djura Djakovic" Advanced Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in Belgrade. After he completed his schooling, he again assumed his former position as chief of the Agitprop of the PK of the Communist Party of Serbia for the Vojvodina until his recent nomination as Minister of Education for Serbia. He is also Chairman of the People's Skupstina of the Vojvodina.

MACEDONIA HAS NEW MINISTER -- Nova Makedonija, No 1588, 12 Feb 50

Mitko Brzilov, was recently relieved of his duties as secretary of the Rural Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia, and appointed Minister of State Farms in the government of Macedonia. Brzilov was born in Djevdjelijsa. In 1941, he became a member of the SKOJ (Communist Youth of Yugoslavia). In 1942 he was accepted as a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. In 1943 he joined the People's Army of Liberation and POJ [not identified]. During the war he was a company commander, section commander, and battalion [political?] commissar.

After the liberation, Brzilov became a member of the District Committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia, Organizational Secretary, and Political Secretary of the District Committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia in Strumica. At the first Congress of the Communist Party of Macedonia he was chosen candidate for membership in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia.

- E N D -

CONFIDENTIAL

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL